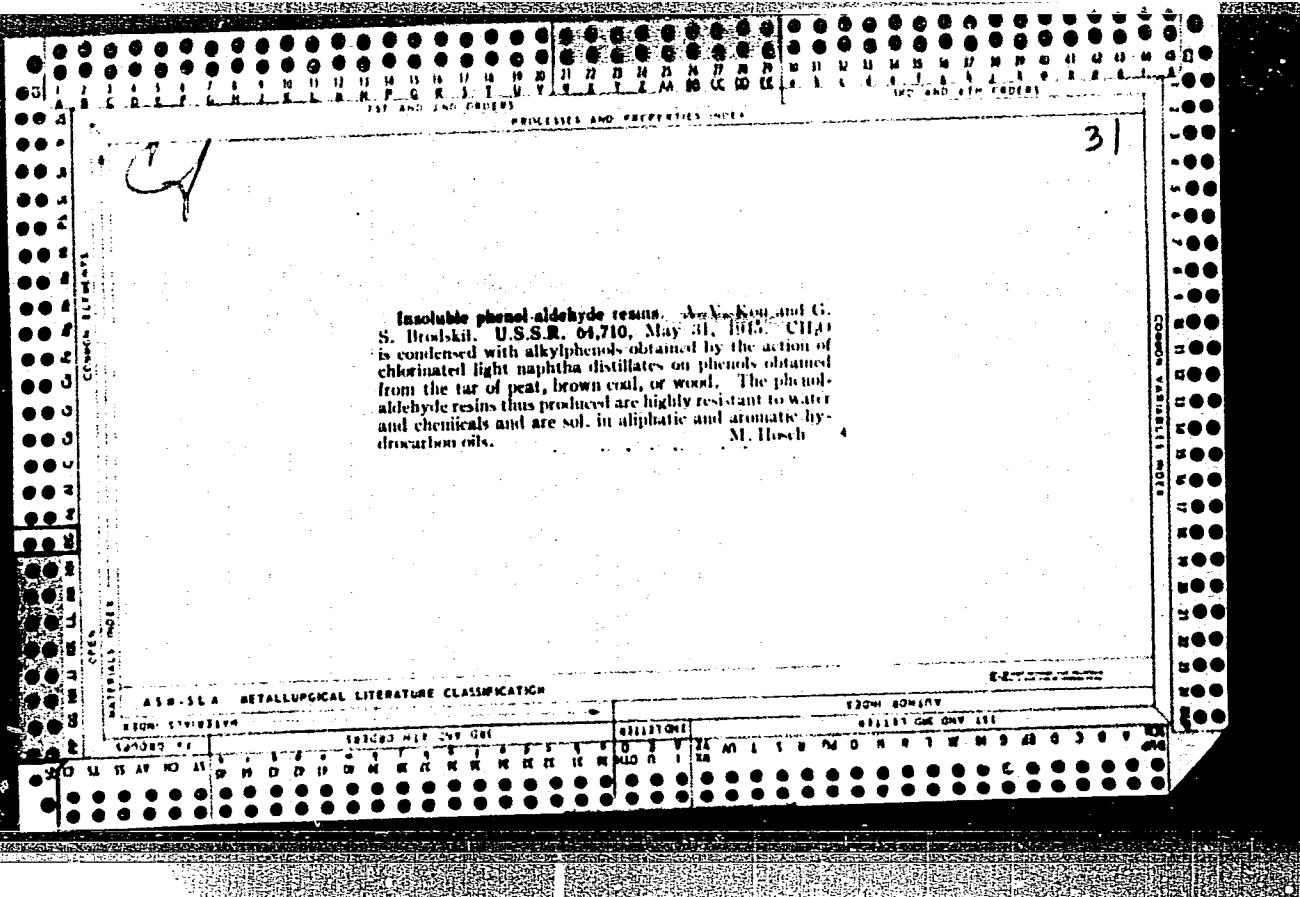


KON, A.V.

Synthesis of oil-soluble resins from *tert*-butylphenol and *tert*-amylphenol. A. A. Vanschilt and A. V. Kon. *J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 18, No. 2, 11-17 (1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 2358. — *p-tert-BuC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH* and *o-tert-AmC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH*, obtained in good yields by condensation of phenol with the corresponding tertiary alkyl chlorides in the presence of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  or  $\text{FeCl}_3$  (the alkyl chlorides were made by the action of  $\text{HCl}$  on com. tertiary alcohols), condensed with  $\text{HCHO}$  in an acid medium (0.6-1% HCl) at 0°-7° for 9-16 hrs. gave light-colored, oil-sol. resins, mol. wt. 1000-1300, m. 110-30°. Condensation under pressure at higher temps. yields resins of higher mol. wt. and higher m. p. Condensation with alkali as catalyst produces still-lighter resins, suitable for the manuf. of high-quality oil lacquers. Leopold Scheffau



S/081/61/000/003/015/019  
A166/A129

AUTHORS: Grudkova, L. I., Kon, A. V., Krasnova, T. A., Sivograkova, K. A.

TITLE: The development of luminous plastics on the base of polyethylene and strontium sulfide luminophor

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal Khimiya, no. 3, 1961, 540; abstract 3P18.  
(Sb. tr. Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, 1960, no. 43, 101 - 106)

TEXT: A study was made of the possibility of preparing luminous plastics, suitable for prolonged use, from strontium sulfide luminophor. Of the plastic samples tested the best results were obtained with polyethylene. The technology of joint polyethylene/luminophor extrusion was developed. The resultant luminous plastics can be recommended for use in closed premises.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

8/191/63/000/002/000/019

B101/2106

2

AUTHORS: Golubeva, A. V., Katalov, G. I. (Deceased), Neymark, O. B. (Deceased), Borborodko, G. L., Kon, A. V., Ushanova, N. P., Doynikova, S. N.

TITLE: Synthesis and polymerization of styrene derivatives. Synthesis of chloro derivatives of styrene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1963, 3-6

TEXT: To produce polymers with higher heat resistance than styrene the synthesis of 2,5-dichloro styrene and monochloro styrene was studied, these being intended for use as monomers in the production of new polymers. The initial substance for the synthesis of 2,5-dichloro styrene was p-dichloro benzene ethylated by ethylene or by ethyl chloride, in the presence of  $\text{AlCl}_3$ , to make ethyl-p-dichloro benzene. The synthesis of 2,5-dichloro styrene was attempted in several ways: (1) Chlorination of ethyl-p-dichloro benzene to  $\alpha$ -chloro-ethyl-p-dichloro benzene, saponification with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , to p-dichloro-phenyl methyl carbinol, and dehydration with  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  to

Card 1/3

Synthesis and polymerization ...

8/19/63/000/002/002/019  
B101/B106

2,5-dichloro styrene. This method has the disadvantages that  $\alpha$ -chloroethyl-p-dichloro benzene decomposes on rectification, that two carbinal modifications are obtained, and that the yield is only 25-27%. (2) Dehydrochlorination of  $\alpha$ -chloro-ethyl-p-dichloro benzene with  $BaSO_4$  or  $CaSO_4$  at 350-400°C yielded 65-80% 2,5-dichloro styrene, but the activity of the catalyst decreased rapidly so that frequent regeneration in  $O_2$  at 500°C was necessary. (3) Dehydrogenation of ethyl-p-dichloro benzene with styrene contact catalysts at 600-620°C, 10-12 mm Hg, gave a 39% yield; but at these temperatures HCl was formed as the result of pyrolysis. (4) Acylation of p-dichloro benzene with acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, or acetic acid according to Friedel-Crafts to p-dichloro acetophenone, reduction of the phenone with aluminum isopropylate to p-dichloro-phenyl methyl carbinal, and dehydration with  $Al_2O_3$  gave a 55-60% yield of 2,5-dichloro styrene.

The dehydration was studied at various temperatures in  $CO_2$  and  $N_2$  atmospheres. The reaction products were stable up to 450°C and HCl formed only at higher temperatures. To synthesize monochloro styrene, chloro benzene was acetylated with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride without a solvent.

Card 2/3

Synthesis and polymerization ...

8/191/63/000/002/002/019  
B101/B186

to p-chloro acetophenone, then reduced with aluminum isopropylate in isopropanol to p-chloro-phenyl methyl carbinol, and dehydrated with molten  $\text{KHSO}_4$  or with  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , to p-chloro styrene. The quantitative reduction of the ketone succeeded with 50-60% aluminum isopropylate. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3.

S/191/63/000/004/001/015  
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Golubeva, A. V., Katstov, G. L. (Deceased), Bezborodko, G. L.,  
Kon. A. V., Usmanova, N. F., Doynikova, S. N.

TITLE: Synthesis and polymerization of styrene derivatives. Polymers  
of p-chlorostyrene and 2,5-dichlorostyrene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiy massy, no. 4, 1963, 4 - 6

TEXT: Mass polymers were produced from styrene, p-chlorostyrene, and 2,5-dichlorostyrene under equal conditions. Their physico-mechanical and dielectric properties were compared. Results:

	Poly-p-chloro-styrene	Poly-2,5-di-chlorostyrene	Polystyrene
average-number molecular weight	340.000	810.000	400.000
impact strength, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	14	6-9	18-20
bending strength, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	900	600	1100
Vicat heat resistance, °C	140-142	150	110
tanδ at 10 <sup>6</sup> cps	0.0004-0.0005	0.0002-0.0003	0.0002
breaking voltage kv/mm	25	28	20-22

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Synthesis and polymerization of...

S/191/63/000/004/001/015  
B101/B186

Poly-2,5-dichlorostyrene was stable to a 7-day action of 96% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 34% HCl, 65% HNO<sub>3</sub>, 99% CH<sub>3</sub>COOH at room temperature, whereas poly-p-chlorostyrene cracked at these concentrations. Both chlorine derivatives were stable to 60% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 85% HCOOH, 50% NaOH, oil, glycerol, and gasoline under the above conditions. Optimum conditions for molding, compression molding, and extruding polymers were studied. Poly-2,5-dichlorostyrene was molded at 180 - 190°C, 250 - 300 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, or at 260 - 265°C, 1200 - 1500 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. For poly-p-chlorostyrene, the temperature could be decreased to 175 - 180°C, and 250 - 260°C, respectively. Heat treatment of the pressed samples when kept in a thermostat at 90 - 100°C for several hours, is essential to eliminate cracks. Higher heat resistance makes chlorostyrene derivatives superior to styrene. Their mechanical strength, however, is lower than that of styrene. The only disadvantage of poly-2,5-dichlorostyrene is that HCl is liberated above 250°C. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

GOLUBEVA, A.V.; KATSTOV, O.L. [deceased]; NEYMARK, O.M. [deceased];  
BEZBORODKO, G.L.; KON, A.V.; USMANOVA, N.F.; DOYNIKOVA, S.N.

Synthesis and polymerization of styrene derivatives. Synthesis  
of chloro derivatives of styrene. Plast.massy no.2:3-6 '63.  
(MIRA 16:2)  
(Styrene polymers) (Chlorine compounds)

GOLUBEVA, A.V.; KATSTOV, O.L.[deceased]; BEZBORODKO, G.L.; KON, A.V.;  
KISMANOVA, N.F.; DOYNIKOVA, S.N.

Synthesis and polymerization of derivatives of styrene. Polymers of  
p-chlorostyrene and 2,5-dichlorostyrene. Plast.massy no.4:4-6  
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Styrene polymers)

KON, Dragutin, dr.

Antibiotics in stomatology. Med. pregl. 7 no.2:152-155 1954.

(MOUTH, dis.

\*ther., antibiotics)

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

\*mouth dis.)

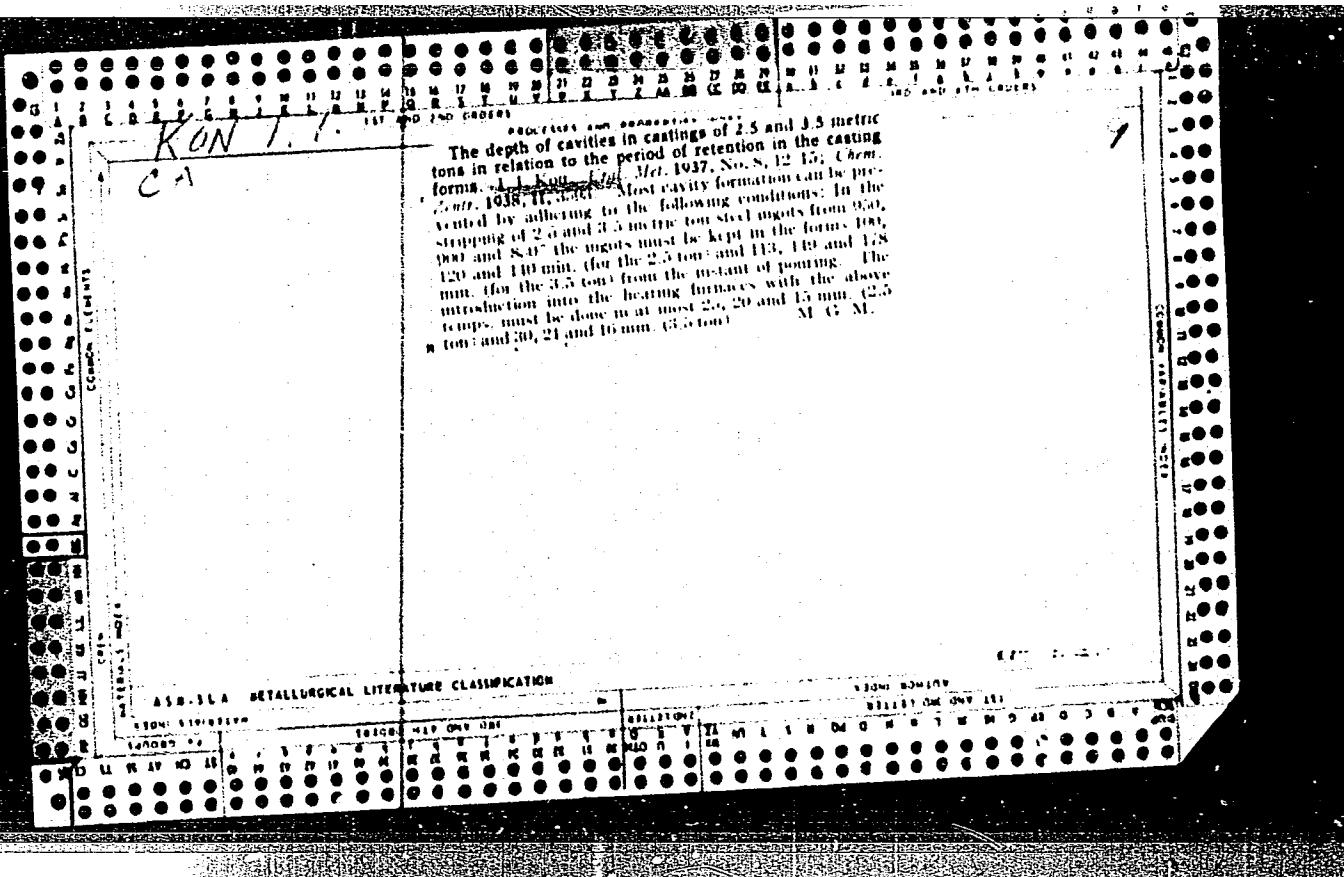
KON, Dragutin, Dr.

Problem of focal infection. Med.pregl.Novi Sad 7 no.6:482-486 1954.

1. Nacelnik Stomatolskog otseka Vojne bolnice u Zagrebu.  
(FOCAL INFECTION.)

KON, D.D.; KOTSOYEV, B.M.

Determining the calcium and magnesium content in formation waters  
by titration with sodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid.  
Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no. 4:47-48 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Acetic acid) (Oil field waters)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120020-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120020-2"

KON, I.I.

Use of streptomycin in the treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis.  
Khirurgija no.4:63-66 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz detskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya imeni V.M.Molotova  
(glavnnyy vrach zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.K.Vasilevskiy, nauchnyy  
rukovoditel' doktor meditsinskikh nauk M.S.Zhukovitskiy) Kirity  
Byazanskoy oblasti.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, therapy,  
\*streptomycin)

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,  
\*tuberc., osteoarticular)

KUN, I. I.

KUN, I. I.- "Use of Streptomycin in All-out Cure of Tubercular Coccidiosis."  
Ryazan' Med Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Ryazan', 1955 (Dissertations for  
Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KIRILLOV, B.P., professor KON, I.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Surgery for gravitation abscesses in tuberculous spondylitis.  
Khirurgia no.5:53-59 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kostnotuberkulzenogo sanatoriya imeni V.M.Molotova (Glavnnyy  
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.K.Vasilevskiy)  
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, surgery,  
excis. of gravity abscesses (Rus))

KON, I.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Comparative evaluation of tuberculous colitis treated and not treated with streptomycin and PAS. Probl.tub. 34 no.6 supplement: 32-33 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz Kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya imeni Molotova (glavnnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.K.Vasilevskiy), Kiritsy, Ryazanskoy oblasti.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, therapy,

PAS & streptomycin, comparison with untreated cases (Bns))

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,

tuberc., osteoarticular, comparison with untreated cases)

(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID, therapeutic use,

same)

KON, I.I., kand.med.nauk

Effectiveness of streptomycin and PAS therapy in tuberculosis of  
the hip joint [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.9:90-97  
S '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz detskogo kostnotuberkuleznogo sanatoriya v Kiritsakh  
Ryazanskoy oblasti (glavnnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.K.  
Vasilevskiy, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. B.N.Kirillov)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, ther.)

(PAS & streptomycin in hip joint tuberc.)

(HIP, dis.)

tuberc. of hip joint, ther., PAS & streptomycin)

KON, I.I., kand. med. nauk

Concerning Professor L.I. Shulutko's article "Defects of posture  
and scoliosis." Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.1:81-82 Ja '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Adres avtora: Moskovskaya obl., pochtovoye otdeleniye Dedenevo,  
Bol'nitsa imeni Shumskoy.

KON, I.I., kand.med.nauk

Effectiveness of asymmetric training of the iliolumbar muscle  
in compound treatment of idiopathic and dysplastic scoliosis.  
Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.4:33-40 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -  
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V.Volkov) i klinicheskoy  
detskoy ortopedo-neurologicheskoy bol'nitsy No.19 imeni  
Shumskoy (glavnnyy vrach - A.I.Troitskaya). Adres avtora:  
Moskovskaya oblast', pochtovoye otdeleniye Dedenevo, Bol'nitsa  
No.19 imeni Shumskoy.

KON, Igor' Semenovich for Doc of Philosophical Sciences on the basis  
of dissertation defended 29 Oct 59 in Council of Leningrad Order of  
Lenin State University im. Zhdanov, entitled: "Philosophical Idealism  
and the Crisis of Bourgeois Historical <sup>Thought</sup> View. Critical Essays on  
Contemporary Bourgeois Philosophy of History". (BMSISSR, 2-61, 22)

KON, J.

Meeting of friendship and peace; words written on the spur of the moment. p. 388.  
(SKRZYDŁATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 25, June 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.  
1954, Uncl.

KON, J.

Skrzydlewski is a winner for the second time. p. 421. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA,  
Vol. 10, No. 27, July 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.  
1954, Uncl.

KON, J.

"Turns and Loops." P. 498. (SKRZYDŁATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 32, Aug. 1954,  
Warszawa, Poland)

SO; Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

KON, J.

"Defending the Skies of Poland; an Exhibition in the Army Museum." (To be Contd.) P. 584. "From the Notebook of an Instructor in Airplane Modeling 3." (To be Contd.) P. 588. (SKRZYDŁATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 37, Sept. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

KON, J.

"Guarding Polish Skies", (Conclusion) p. 757, (SKRZYDŁATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 48, Nov. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

ACC NR: APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00082412Q020-2  
SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0003/0014

AUTHOR: Kasivan, A. I.; Kon, L. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Contribution to the calculation of the magnetic susceptibility

SOURCE: AN MoldSSR. Institut prikladnoy fiziki. Teoreticheskiye i eksperimental'nyye issledovaniya fizicheskikh svoystv poluprovodnikovykh materialov i drugikh kristallov (Theoretical and experimental studies on physical properties of semiconductor materials and other crystals). Kishinev, Izd-vo Kartya Modoverysanke, 1965, 3-14

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic susceptibility, Green function, irreversible process, diamagnetism, electron gas

ABSTRACT: The authors consider application of the Green's function method for the calculation of the magnetic susceptibility. Although the diamagnetic susceptibility of an electron gas was calculated by this method by H. Kanazawa and N. Matsudaira (Prog. Theor. Phys. v. 23, 433, 1960), the formulas they obtained were not gauge invariant. The present authors use the method of two-time retarded and advanced Green's functions and the general theory of irreversible processes to determine the response of a system of electrons to an application of an external electromagnetic field. They then calculate the diamagnetic susceptibility of the system in general form and treat the magnetic susceptibility of an ideal electron gas as an example. The results are valid for a weak field. The influence of the interaction between the electrons them-

27293

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S/181/61/003/008/023/034  
B109/B202

AUTHORS: Perlin, Yu. Ye., Marinchuk, A. Ye., Kon, L. Z.

TITLE: Theory of the thermoluminescence of impurity crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2401-2412

TEXT: The thermoluminescence which occurs upon the radiationless transition of an electron from a metastable level to an excited level of a luminescence center is studied by the perturbation theory of Wigner-Weisskopf. The authors attempted to explain the temperature and frequency dependences of thermoluminescence intensity. As an example, the authors discuss the decoloration of the F' band which is due to a tunnel effect and is accompanied by a luminescence of the F-band. The calculation is made with the aid of an adiabatic model of a localized electron. The lattice spectrum is assumed to consist of two branches: optical vibrations whose interactions with the electron are calculated in zero-th approximation, and acoustic vibrations which interact only weakly with the electrons. This interaction is regarded as perturbation and causes radiationless electron transitions. If thermoluminescence is regarded as a second-order quantum transition and if

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S/181/61/003/008/023/034  
B109/B202

Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

the excited electron-vibrational states are considered as virtual states, the theory of Wigner-Weisskopf generalized by Yu. Ye. Perlin (FTT, II, 1915, 1960 and FTT, II, 1928, 1960) can be used; the solution of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation is formulated as superpositions a) of the wave function  $\Psi_0$  of the initial state which is described by the wave function  $\psi_3$  of the metastable level and the occupation numbers  $n_x^0, N_f^0$ , b) of the wave function  $\Psi_v$  of the virtual states with the electron wave function  $\psi_2$  of the unstable level and the occupation numbers  $n_x, N_f$ , c) of the wave function  $\Psi_r$  of the final states with the electron wave function  $\psi_1$  of the ground state and the occupation numbers  $n_x^!, N_f^!$ . The corresponding probability amplitudes are  $c_o, c_v, c_r$  whose values can be calculated from the Schrödinger equation.

The probability  $w(\Omega)$  of the emission of a photon  $\hbar\Omega$  can be found by taking the statistical mean value of  $|c_r|^2|_{t \rightarrow \infty}$  in terms of the occupation numbers of the photon oscillators in the initial state. Using the results and the denotation of A. Ye. Marinchuk, Yu. Ye. Perlin (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, 1, (69), 57, 1960) the authors obtain

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S/181/61/003/008/023/034  
B109/B202

Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(\Omega) = & \frac{|W_r(\Omega)|^2}{N\Gamma\omega^3} \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha_m + \alpha_n}{2} \coth \frac{\beta}{2}\right) \sum_j |A_j|^2 N_j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt X \\
 & \times \exp\left[i\epsilon\left(p_0 - \frac{\alpha_f}{\omega}\right) + \frac{\alpha_m}{2 \sinh \frac{\beta}{2}} \cos\left(t - \frac{i\beta}{2}\right)\right] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt X \\
 & \times \exp\left[i\epsilon r + \frac{\alpha_n}{2 \sinh \frac{\beta}{2}} \cos\left(t - \frac{i\beta}{2}\right)\right] \int_0^{\infty} dt' X \\
 & \times \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\omega} t' - \frac{2ib}{\sinh \frac{\beta}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{i\epsilon + \beta}{2}\right) \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos t'\right], \tag{2.14}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$a_{11} = \sum_i (q_{1i} - q_{11})^2; \quad b = \sum_i (q_{1i} - q_{11})(q_{11} - q_{1i}) \tag{2.15},$$

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Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

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This formula describes the frequency dependence of the intensity of thermoluminescence. For  $T \rightarrow 0$ , (2.32) changes into the formula for the probability of the light emission of an excited center after phonon relaxation. This formula was obtained by S. I. Fekar (ZhETF, 22, 641, 1952). For  $T \neq 0$  the spectrum of the emitted radiation is a superposition of the curves for  $T = 0$ . It is bell-shaped and has a maximum at  $r = -k_{11}/2$ .

The given formulas are applied to the case of thermoluminescence which occurs in a colored alkali halide crystal during the reaction  $F' \rightarrow 2F$ . Table 1 gives the quantities  $|J_f|^2$ ,  $a_{32}$  and  $b$  for KCl as a function of the distance  $R$  between the two centers;  $a_{21} = 44.6$ ,  $p_0 = -7$ . Table 2 gives the decay rate  $\bar{F}$  of the centers as a function of  $R$ . Hence, at lower temperature thermal ionization is less important. Thus, only the tunnel effect may cause a decoloration of the  $F'$  band. With increasing temperature the conditions are changed: According to A. G. Cheban (Opt. i spektr., 1, 493, 1961) the probability of thermal ionization at  $T = 300^\circ\text{K}$  is already approximately  $10^9 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  and is thus of the same order of magnitude as the tunnel effect. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 11 references: 9 Soviet

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27293

Theory of the thermoluminescence ...

S/181/61/003/008/023/034  
B109/B202

and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet Institut fiziki i matematiki Mold. fil. AN SSSR (Kishinevskiy State University Institute of Physics and Mathematics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1961

$R, \text{\AA...}$	$ J_f ^2$	$a_m$	$ b $
5	0.48	30.6	7.53
7	0.21	43.2	9.05
10	0.062	57.1	8.13
15	$0.32 \cdot 10^{-2}$	70	7.2
20	$0.37 \cdot 10^{-4}$	73.1	7.0
30	$0.59 \cdot 10^{-8}$	80	6.9

$R, \text{\AA...}$	$\bar{F}, \text{sec}^{-1}$ ( $T = 30^\circ\text{K}$ )	$\bar{F}, \text{sec}^{-1}$ ( $T = 300^\circ\text{K}$ )
5	$2.3 \cdot 10^{12}$	$2.0 \cdot 10^{13}$
7	$2.0 \cdot 10^{10}$	$1.8 \cdot 10^{12}$
10	$4.3 \cdot 10^7$	$0.96 \cdot 10^{11}$
15	$5 \cdot 10^4$	$0.89 \cdot 10^6$
20	$49 \cdot 10$	$0.78 \cdot 10^7$
30	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$0.65 \cdot 10^3$

Table 1

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Table 2

L 22255-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(d)/EWT(1)		IJP(c)	GG/NW
ACC NR:	AP6010994	SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/003/0724/0725	
AUTHOR: <u>Moskalenko, V. A.; Kon, L. Z.</u>			
ORG: <u>Institute of Mathematics with Computer Center, Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR (Institut matematiki c vychislitel'nym tsentrom Akademii nauk Moldavskoy SSR)</u>			
TITLE: <u>The determination <sup>21</sup> <sub>21</sub> of the critical temperature of a superconductor containing a paramagnetic impurity</u>			
SOURCE: <u>Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 3, 1966, 724-725</u>			
TOPIC TAGS: <u>superconductivity, superconductor, critical temperature, impurity, scattering, paramagnetic center, relaxation time, paramagnetism</u>			
ABSTRACT: <u>A two-band model of a superconductor developed earlier by the author is used to analyze the dependence of critical temperature (<math>T_c</math>) on the paramagnetic impurity. It is shown that at a low concentration of paramagnetic impurity, <math>T_c</math> is inversely proportional to the sum of the relaxation time for interband scattering on the impurity and the relaxation time for exchange scattering of electrons in each of the bands on the paramagnetic atoms. It was established that a critical impurity concentration exists at high concentrations.</u> [CS]			
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/			
Card 1/1 nst			

TO: [REDACTED] 7171  
SUBJ: [REDACTED]  
DATE: April 1959  
FROM: [REDACTED]  
ATTN: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] conductivity  
[REDACTED] conductivity. Ser. yr to yr.  
[REDACTED] conductivity, pair ex stat. by  
[REDACTED] methods.  
[REDACTED] conditions for stability in a number of  
[REDACTED] environmental factors. In  
[REDACTED] case of a given factor, the  
[REDACTED] time in the first year is  
[REDACTED] and a similar result is  
[REDACTED] second year. The following  
[REDACTED]

PERLIN, Yu.Ye.; MARINCHUK, A.Ye.; KON, L.Z.

Theory of thermoluminescence of impurity crystals. Fiz.  
tver. tela 3 no.8:2401-2412 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Luminescence)  
(Quantum electronics)

TYPE (c) GS

Kastelan, A. I.

Immigration and Naturalization System

1951-1952  
Naturalization  
Immigration, 1952, 20-17

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120020-2

ENCL: 00

NEVER

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120020-2"

KON,Mirko; JEVRIC,Sava; VIATKOVIC,Vida

Sedimentation of the erythrocytes (SE) in pulmonary tuberculosis  
after a load. Tuberkuloza,Beogr. 11 no.4:538-540 O-D '59.

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J. Studic.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY blood)  
(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION)

KON, Mirko

KON, Mirko

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dr. M.Kon)  
(PNEUMOPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL, ther. use  
\*tuberc., pulm., results)

KON. Mirko

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(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.  
\*antibiotics, with artif. pneumoperitoneum)  
(PNEUMOPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL, ther. use  
\*tuberc., pulm., with antibiotics)  
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\*tuberc., pulm., with artif. pneumoperitoneum)

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GOL'DANSKIY, V.I., red.; GULYAKIN, I.V., red.; DOLIN, P.I., red.;  
YEFREMOV, D.V., red.; KRASIN, A.K., red.; LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., red.;  
MINTS, A.L., red.; MURIN, A.N., red.; NIZE, V.E., red.; NOVIKOV,  
I.I., red.; SEMENOV, V.F., red.; SOBOLEV, I.N., red.; BAKHAROVSKIY,  
G.Ya., nauchnyy red.; BERKOVICH, D.M., nauchnyy red.; DANOVSKIY,  
N.F., nauchnyy red.; DELONE, N.N., nauchnyy red.; KON, M.A.,  
nauchnyy red.; KOPYLOV, V.N., nauchnyy red.; MANDEL'TSVAYG, Yu.B.;  
MILovidov, B.M., nauchnyy red.; MOSTOVENKO, N.P., nauchnyy red.;  
MURINOV, P.A., nauchnyy red.; POLYAKOV, I.A., nauchnyy red.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Z.F., nauchnyy red.; RABINOVICH, A.M., nauchnyy  
red.; SIMKIN, S.M., nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOV, I.M., nauchnyy red.;  
SYSOYEV, P.V., nauchnyy red.; SHORIN, N.A., nauchnyy red.;  
SHREYBERG, G.L., nauchnyy red.; SHTEYNMAN, R.Ya., nauchnyy red.;  
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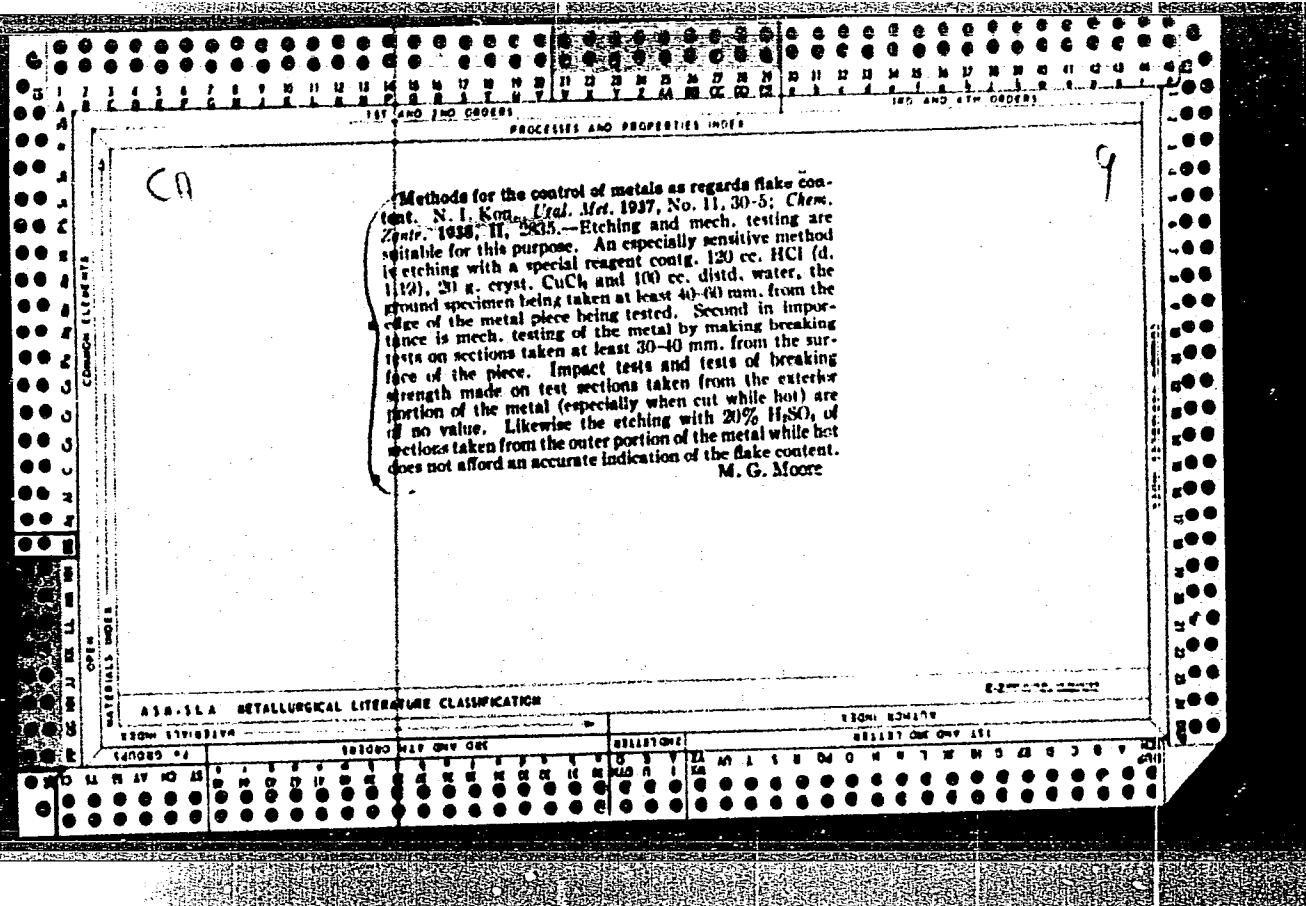
KON, M.Z.; PETKU, V.A. (Rumyniya, Bukharest)

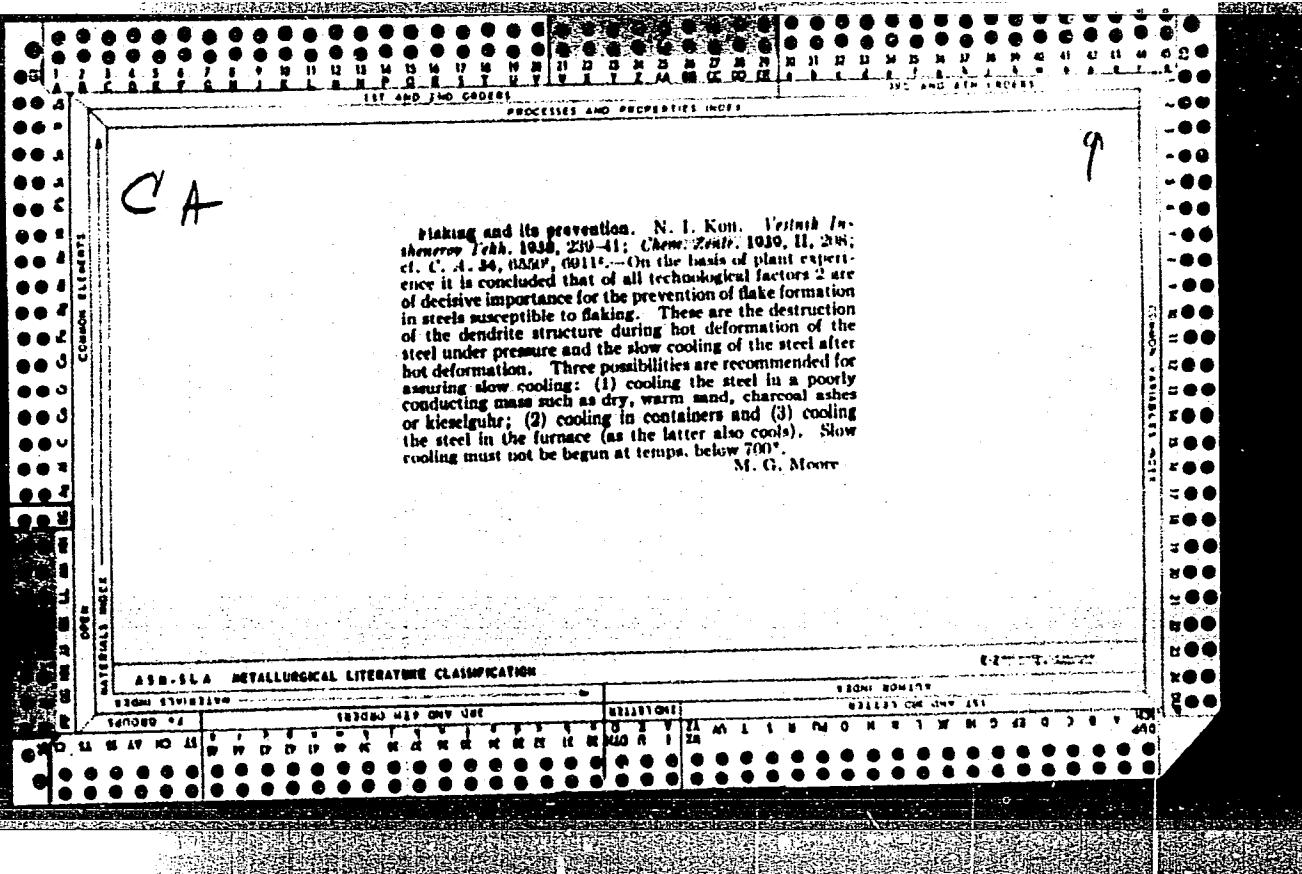
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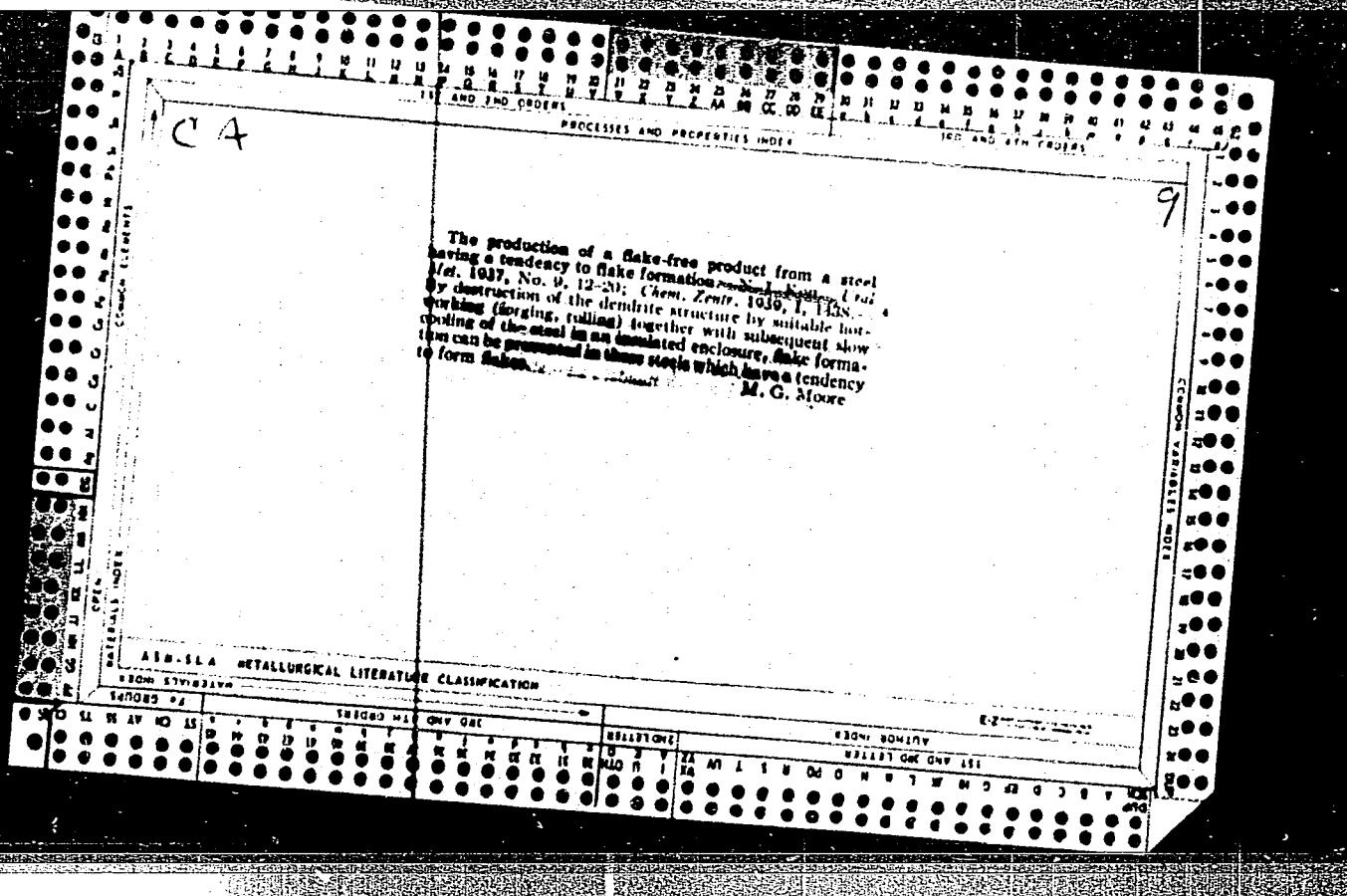
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Case of hematoma hepatis permagnum subcapsulare with secondary  
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Acta chir. jugosl. 1 no.1-2:136-140 1954.

1. Kirurski odjel Opće bolnice Rijeka. (Sef Prim. Dr. A.Medanic)  
(LIVER, hemorrh.  
\*hematoma, compl. by two-stage rupt. of Glisson's capsule)  
(HEMATOMA  
\*liver, compl. by two-stage rupt. of Glisson's capsule)







SOV/129-58-10-9/14

AUTHORS: Braun, M. P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Kon, N.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Mirovskiy, E. I.

TITLE: Increase of the Heating Temperature for Forging of the Engineering Steels 25 and 43N (Povysheniye temperatury nagreva pod kovku konstruktsionnykh stalej 25 i 43N)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 10, pp 41-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work described in this paper was aimed at studying the possibilities of extending the temperature range of forging by increasing the heating temperature. The investigations were effected on Steel 25 and two heats of the nickel steel 43N (1.27 and 1.10% Ni), the chemical compositions of all of which are entered in Table 1. The experiments were carried out on a pilot plant scale with blanks of 160 x 160 mm cross section. The forging was effected by means of a two-ton steam driven hammer, whereby the blanks were forged three times. For heating the following five temperatures were chosen: 1150, 1200, 1250, 1280 and 1300°C. The forging was so conducted that on obtaining a given cross section (90 x 90 mm) the temperature should be 750°C, thus

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Increase of the Heating Temperature for Forging of Engineering  
Steels 25 and 43N

ensuring an equal temperature at the end of the forging process for all the specimens. To elucidate the influence of increasing the heating temperature prior to forging on the mechanical properties in the case of ending the forging at temperatures above 750°C, similar tests were carried out with batches of blanks for which the forging end temperature was 800°C. The influence was also studied of various heating temperatures and various annealing times at the respective temperatures on the growth of the austenite grain as well as the influence of the degree of reduction on the refining of the grain. The possibilities of correcting the consequences of overheating were also studied. Data on the change of the mechanical properties of the carbon steel 25 as a function of the heating temperature (6 hours annealing time) prior to forging and the type of heat treatment are entered in Table 2. Table 3 contains data on the mechanical properties of the Steel 25 after heating

Card 2/4 prior to forging to 1250°C for a duration of 12 hours.

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Increase of the Heating Temperature for Forging of the Engineering Steels 25 and 43N

The mechanical properties of the steel 43N as a function of the heating temperature prior to forging and the type of heat treatment are entered in Tables 4 and 5. A number of fractograms and micro-structure photographs are reproduced. On the basis of the obtained results the following conclusions are arrived at:

1. An increase in the heating temperature prior to forging from 1150 to 1300°C brings about an increase of the grain dimensions both for the Steel 25 and for the Steel 43N. However, the coarser grain forming with increasing heating temperature prior to forging can be easily destroyed by plastic deformation and by heat treatment.
2. The plastic deformation and the subsequent heat treatment bring about a fragmentation of the grain to such an extent that the grain size of the specimens heated to 1150 and 1300°C as well as the mechanical properties are identical.
3. The temperature of ingots and blanks prior to plastic deformation can be increased for Steel 25 up to

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Increase of the Heating Temperature for Forging of the Engineering Steels 25 and 43N

1270-1280°C and for the steel 43N it can be increased up to 1250-1260°C.

4. Since the here described experiments were effected by free forging, an increase in the heating temperature prior to deformation is recommended in the first instance for forgings produced by this method, provided that the volume of deformation work is sufficiently large and the forging end temperature does not exceed 800°C. The initial temperature can also be increased to the above mentioned limits for other types of plastic deformation provided that the degree of forging will not be less than 3 and that the forging end temperature will not exceed 800°C. There are 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod

(Novo-Kramatorskiy Machinery Manufacturing Plant)

1. Steel—Forging 2. Steel—Temperature factors 3. Steel—Test results

Card 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120020-2

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[translator]; VOLKOV, M.Ya., red.; KHABINSKAYA, F.A., red.;  
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KCH, W.

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KON, W., Kpt.w.z.

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W.Ken. Tech gosp morska 12 no.11:340-341 N '62.

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KCN, Wienczyslaw

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(Malarial fever) (Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

(MLRA 6:9)

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(MLRA 6:9)

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(Dysentery)

OVCHINKIN, I.P.; KON', Ya.S.

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Medical and Sanitation Services for Railroads. Gig.1 san. no.7:58-59 J1  
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KON', Ya.S.

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i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (nach. laboratorii  
B.A. Ivanov)  
(FEVER,  
mosquito fever in Russia)  
(MOSQUITOES,  
mosquito fever in Russia)

KON', Ya. S.

Subject : USSR/Medicine AID P - 2175  
Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 17/22  
Authors : Kon', Ya. S., Kand. of Med. Sci., and Ovchinkin, N. P.,  
Kand. of Biol. Sci.  
Title : Conference of the Chiefs of the Railroad Medical and  
Epidemiological Stations, USSR  
Periodical : Gig. i san., 4, 54-56, Ap 1955  
Abstract : Describes the Conference of Oct. 11-15, in Moscow which  
discussed organizational problems and the relation of  
medical and epidemiological stations to the railroad  
medical service. The sanitary inspectors and chiefs ex-  
changed experiences in their reports.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

KON', Ya.S.

Conference on control of parasitic diseases in railroad  
transportation in the U.S.S.R. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.  
24 no. 3:282-285 J1-S '55. (MLRA 8:12)  
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in Russia, conf.)

KONI Ya. S. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Insect protection measures. Transp. stroi. 6 no.6:31 Je '56.  
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KON', Ya.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Insecticide smoke pots. Priroda 45 no.10:89-90 o '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya gigiyeny  
i epidemiologii MPS, Moskva.  
(Insecticides)

KON', Ya.S.

KON', Ya.S.; KACHALOVA, Ye.K.

MEK (G-17) insecticidal smoke pots in controlling bloodsucking  
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i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR.

(BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE)

(INSECTS, INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL)

KON', Ya.S.

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8-0 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(BACTERIOLOGY, MEDICAL--SOCIETIES)

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MARUASHVILI, G.M.; MASLOV, A.V.; METSKIY, G.I.; PIRUMOV, Eh.N.;  
POKROVSKIY, S.N.; SELIVANOV, K.B.

Problems of the sanitary-epidemiological service in the control  
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(PARASITIC DISEASES, prev. & control,  
in Russia (Rus))

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1. Iz Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratori gигиены и эпидемиологии Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(RAILROADS)

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KON', Ya. S.

Activity of the parasitology section of the Moscow Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and Specialists in Infectious Diseases in 1958. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:504-505 Ju-Ag '59.

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KON', Ya. S.

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Gig. i san. 24 no.9:86 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

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i epidemiologii Glavnogo vrachebno-sanitarnogo upravleniya Minister-  
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(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

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COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths R  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26003  
AUTHOR : Kona, E.  
INST. :  
TITLE : Some Notions on the Flocculation Reaction in Sheep Affected with Fascioliasis  
ORIG. PUB. : Veterinarstvi, 1957, 7, No 12, 360-361  
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CARD: 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120020-2

Glycemic curves in normal sheep following the administration of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Česk. fysiol. 8 no.4:322 July 59.

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(BLOOD SUGAR, pharmacol.) (HYDROCARBONS, pharmacol.)  
(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, pharmacol.)

KONA, E.; BODA, K.; BAJO, M.

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Vysokéj skoly polnhošpodarskej, Košice.

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1. Requirements of the Bureau and Bureau of Naval Intelligence [ ]  
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Changes in the level of some metabolites in the blood of calves caused by the fat content in the diet and by glucose, Veterinaria 9 no.5:373-378 0 '64.

1. Institute of Pathological Physiology of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kosice. Submitted February 29, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KONA, E.; PAUER, T.; College of Agriculture, Veterinary Faculty, Institute of Pathological Physiology and Institute of Pathological Morphology (Vysoka Skola Polnhoospodarska, Veterinarska Fakulta, Ustav Patologickej Fyziologie a Ustav Patologickej Morfologie), Kosice.

"Resorption of Olive Oil and Distribution of Neutral Fat in the Small Intestine of Lambs of Various Ages."

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 11, No 6, Jun 66, pp 389-396

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: Resorption of olive oil in the small intestine of lambs aged 1 and 3 weeks, and 2 and 6 months was studied. Neutral fat distribution was investigated in lambs aged 1, 7, 16, 21, 35, and 65 days 2 hours after suckling of mother's milk. The resorption of olive oil increases with age; no pattern was determined for the influence of age on the distribution of neutral fat. Smaller amounts of fat were found in the mucous membrane of the ileum than in the duodenum and jejunum. The total amount of fat in the mucous membranes decreases with age. 2 Figures, 19 Western, 10 Czech, 1 Russian reference. (Manuscript received 16 Nov 65).

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reach a minimum on the 11th day, and then start increasing. changes of serum amino nitrogen and alpha globulins were observed. 1 Figure, 22 Western, 4 Czech references. (Manuscript received 1/1 14 Jul 65).

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HAVASSY, I.; KONA, E.; Institute of Experimental Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Pathological Physiology, Veterinary Faculty (Ustav Experimentalnej Biologie SAV a Ustav Patologickej Fyziologie Vet. Fak.), Kosice.

"Glucose in the Blood and Hexoses Combined with Proteins of Blood Serum in Sheep in Posthemorrhagic Anemia."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, p 376

Abstract: The investigation was conducted under conditions of a strong anemic stress. 4 Merino sheep were fed during the experiment hay ad libitum; 1850 ml of blood was removed from each sheep in 5 operations. Under the conditions of the blood removal and blood formation the content of hexoses combined with blood serum proteins, and the content of glucose increased; after 38 days the values returned to normal. The authors explain this process by the delay required for the reestablishment of the dynamic equilibrium between the free glucose and the combined hexoses. 3 Western references. Submitted at the 3 Days of Physiology of Domestic Animals at Liblice, 8 Dec 65.

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Economic Agreement as Means to Fulfill Completely the Plan of  
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EWP(q)/BDS---ASD---JD

L 11221-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003196

G/0030/63/003/007/1274/1278

AUTHOR: Konak, C.

52

TITLE: Some optical properties of cadmium telluride

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 3, no. 7, 1963, 1274-1278

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium telluride energy gap, photovoltaic material

ABSTRACT: The energy gap of 1.39 ev at 290K and the energy-gap dependence on temperature of  $-4.1 \times 10^{-3}$  ev/degK in the range 116-453K have been determined in cadmium telluride single crystals grown by the Bridgeman method. The above values were obtained on the basis of a series of absorption and reflectivity measurements performed on samples 0.1 mm thick in the range of temperature from -180 to 200C. The new results indicate that the maxima in photoconductivity may be connected with indirect transitions. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Lehrstuhl für Festkörperphysik, Mathematisch-physikalische Fakultät der Karls-Universität, Prague (Solid-State Section of the Mathematics-Physics Department of Karls University)

Card 1/4

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CdTe reflection spectra. Cs cas fys 13 no.3:258-259, '63.

1. Katedra fyziky pevných látok, Matematicko-fyzikální  
fakulta Karlovy univerzity, Praha.

HOSCHL, F.; KONAK, C.

Study of the solid-state gaseous phase equilibrium in CdSe and its application to the growing of single crystals from the gaseous phase by the Frerich's method. Cheskosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.5:364-377 '63. '63.

1. Katedra pevných látek, Matematicko-fyzikální fakulta, Karlova univerzita, Praha.

ACCESSION NR: AP3003658

Z/0055/63/013/006/0437/0440

AUTHOR: Roschl, P.; Konak, C.

TITLE: Preparation of CdSe by reaction of components

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no. 6, 1963,  
437-440

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium selenide production, semiconductor, cadmium selenide, polycrystalline cadmium selenide, cadmium selenide single crystal, cadmium sulfide, mercury sulfide, mercury telluride

ABSTRACT: The preparation of polycrystalline CdSe by the reaction of the components under a pressure of inert gas (nitrogen) is described. Because of 1) the high pressure of Se vapors at the reaction temperature (1000°C) and 2) the instability of CdSe at the homogenization temperature (1250°C), the reaction vessel (quartz ampul) had to be placed in a pressure vessel (autoclave). A 25-g charge of Cd and Se (both of 99.999% purity) in stoichiometric quantities was used. The charge was heated by a resistance furnace installed in the autoclave. Very pure nitrogen (110 atm) was used for the inert atmosphere in the

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003658

autoclave; its pressure increased with rising temperature, reaching 125 atm at 1250°C. During the experiment the pressure vessel was cooled by a stream of water. The quartz ampul was connected with the surrounding inert atmosphere by a quartz capillary tube, which prevented sublimation of the components and mechanical damage to the ampul. After the autoclave had been filled with nitrogen the temperature was slowly increased to the melting point of CdSe (1250°C); the charge was held at this temperature for 15 min. At the end of the process the ampul was cooled rapidly. The homogeneous polycrystalline CdSe thus obtained is relatively pure and exhibits considerable photo-sensitivity. The same method can be used for producing materials where similar difficulties are encountered (e.g., CdS, HgS, HgTe) and probably for obtaining single crystals of these substances directly (by adapting the process of ampul cooling). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky pevných látek, Matematicko-fyzikální fakulta Karlovy univerzity, Prague (Department of Solid-State Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University)

Card 2/82

HOSCHL, P.; KONAK, C.

Growing of CdTe single crystals by sublimation in Cd vapors.  
Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.10:785-787 '63.

1. Katedra fyziky pevných látok, Matematicko-fyzikální fakulta  
Karlov University, Praha.